



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

ing by the more prominent extremity of the organ to that part of the interior parietes of the cell, corresponding to the free surface of the animal upon which they are placed. Their developement is special from the granular contents of the organic cells and not from the nucleus, for in the first or largest form of netting organs, in their developement upon a bud of the Hydra, I have been able to detect one within an organic cell, and a nucleolated nucleus at its side.

The foregoing observations have been made in frequent efforts to detect some form of cell within the head of the Hydra which would be different from the general structure of the body, and probably characterize a nervous system, but although I have examined the animal in different menstrua under a variety of circumstances, I have never been able to discover anything which could be referred to a nervous structure.

---

December 17th.

Dr. MORTON, President, in the Chair.

A communication was read from the American Philosophical Society, dated Dec. 7th, 1850, acknowledging the reception of Part 1, Vol. 2, of the Journal of the Academy.

A communication was read from Dr. T. C. Henry, dated Albany, Dec. 2d, 1850, in reference to two fishes from Oswego Lake, lately presented by him to the Academy, and describing one of them as a new species under the name of *Centrarchus Oswego*. On motion, the communication was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Cassin, Dr. Fisher and Dr. Leidy.

Dr. Leidy presented for the inspection of the members, fragments of fossil mammalian remains, from Missouri Territory, received from the Smithsonian Institution, through Prof. Baird, consisting of portions of crania, maxillæ and teeth, which he characterized under the names of *Rhinoceros nebraskensis*—a species not much larger than a common hog,—*Palæotherium Bairdii*, *Merycoidodon Culbertsonii*, and *Agriochærus antiquus*.

1. RHINOCEROS NEBRASKENSIS.—A species founded upon a great portion of the face, containing all the superior molar teeth; an inferior maxilla with six molars; and three superior, apparently deciduous molars. It is about the same size as the *R. minutus* of Cuvier.

Length of line of seven superior molars,	. . . .	4 7-10 inches.
“ “ six inferior “	. . . .	4 2-10 “
Breadth of jaws from the first superior true molar teeth of one		
side to the other, . . . . .		3 8-10 “

2. AGRIOCHÆRUS, *n. g.*—Founded upon a great portion of the face and inferior maxilla, containing six molar teeth on each side, and the posterior two molars of both sides superiorly of another individual. The posterior molars of this genus resemble in general form those of *Merycopotamus*, *Falk.*, & *Caut.*, and are about one-third smaller, but the outer demicones are not separated to the base from each other like the former, but are combined by a rounded column as in *Hypotamus bovinus*.

The fourth premolar has four demicones, but the internal posterior one is rudimentary. The third has two demicones; the external large, the internal small. The second form, but a single cusp. The inferior true molars in general form resemble those of *Merycoidodon*, but may at a glance be distinguished by the posterior edge of the postero-external demicone bifurcating before it terminates, sending one arm to join the internal angle of the posterior internal demicone; the other to join its posterior external face about the centre.

Length of range of superior six molars, . . . . . 3 in. 1 line.

" " inferior posterior five molars, . . . . . 3 " 1 "

Breadth of face from one superior posterior molar to the other, 2 " 10 "

The species he called *A. antiquus*.

3. *PALEOTHERIUM*.—Remains of this genus have been previously discovered in this country. Dr. Prout in *Silliman's Journal*, Vol. 3, n. s., p. 248, describes a fragment of an inferior maxilla of a species larger than the *P. magnum* of Cuvier. The species, for distinction, may be named *P. Proutii*.

A second species was founded upon the cranium and a portion of the face containing the true molars; and the six superior and inferior molars of both sides of another individual. This species is about two-thirds the size of *P. crassum*. The arrangement of the superior molars is very like that of *Paleotherium Hippoides*.

Length of range of seven superior molars, . . . . . 2 8-10 inches.

" " seven inferior " . . . . . 3 "

Breadth of face on line with posterior superior molars, . . . . . 2½ "

This second species Dr. L. named *P. Bairdii*, in honor of Prof. S. F. Baird, Curator of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Morton commenced a series of remarks on the embalmed heads of Man, and the inferior animals from the Egyptian Catacombs; previously to which, he exhibited a drawing made from one of the former, which delineated with truthful precision the peculiar characteristics of the Egyptian conformation. The accompanying cut has been made from the drawing:



He called the attention of the Society to the fact, that the mummied body unwrapped by Mr. Gliddon, in Boston, during the past year, is unequivocally identified with the reign of Osorkon III, by finding the *cartouche* or oval of that King stamped in four different places on a leather cross, placed diagonally on the thorax in front.

Osorkon belongs to the XXII Dynasty, and his reign is placed between the years 895 and 905 B. C.; consequently the present individual, who was Theban, dates back about 2750 years. The physical characteristics are admirably in ac-

cordance with those of the pure Egyptian race, as seen in the somewhat receding forehead, the gently arched nose, slightly retracted chin, and general delicacy of form and proportion of the facial bones. The hair was destroyed by the bituminizing process, which has been performed in such excess as to efface the expression of the soft parts, and to render it impossible to measure the facial angle, or the internal capacity of the cranium.

There are one hundred and thirty embalmed Egyptian heads in the Collection of the Academy, but none of them can be even proximately dated; whence the great interest that attaches to the present example.

Two Egyptian heads were then unwrapped in the presence of the members. They were both from Thebes, where they were procured by A. C. Harris, Esq. of Alexandria, sent by him to Mr. Gliddon, and placed by the latter gentleman in the collection of Dr. Morton.

One of these heads, was of a man of 80 years, of Pelasgic or Græco-Egyptian form, with remarkably fine proportions and expression, and very fine hair, which the embalming process had changed, as it always does, from a black to a dark brown color.

The second head was that of a female, which was unfortunately so broken as to leave nothing but the cranial portion, and a profusion of the long, fine, curling hair, which was one of the characteristics of the *autochthones* of the Nile.

---

*December 24th.*

Dr. MORTON, President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from Dr. John Evans, dated St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9th, 1850, acknowledging the receipt of his notice of election, as a Correspondent.

Also one from the New York State Library, dated Albany, Dec. 20th, 1850, acknowledging the reception of Part 1, Vol. 2, New Series, of the Journal.

Also one of the same import from the Smithsonian Institution, dated Washington, Dec. 3d, 1850.

Mr. Cassin read a paper intended for publication in the Proceedings, entitled "Notice of an American species of Duck, hitherto regarded as identical with the *Oidemia fusca*, Linn." Referred to Drs. Zant-zinger, Townsend, and Woodhouse.

Dr. Morton made some additional remarks on embalmed Egyptian heads.

---

*December 31st.*

Dr. MORTON, President, in the Chair.

The committee to which was referred the following paper by Dr. Leidy, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.